

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. VI.

Hallowell, (Maine,) Tuesday, September 18, 1838.

No. 32.

### The Maine Farmer

IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in said town.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services, so long as they continue their subscription.

Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrearages are paid, and if payment be made to an agent, for two numbers more than have been received.

All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell."

### THE FARMER.

Hallowell, Tuesday Morning, Sept. 18, 1838.

#### Machine for Hulling Barley and Oats Wanted.

At the last meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, the Trustees in their report recommended that exertions should be made to introduce into the County a machine for hulling Barley and Oats, and the Society accordingly appointed us a committee to correspond with such individuals as could give the desired information.

Can any one inform us where or of whom a machine for the purpose can be obtained—the probable expense of erecting one,—and such other facts which may be connected with the subject and useful for carrying the project into successful operation? Barley is becoming a staple crop in Kennebec County, and if mills can be introduced into every town for dressing or hulling it, much more would be raised than at present.

Any communication upon the subject addressed to the Maine Farmer, will be thankfully received.

#### Poor Ground for Mulberries.

We stated in a former number of the Farmer that many of us had been laboring under a mistake in regard to the cultivation of Mulberry trees upon the poorest ground that we could find.

The Hampshire Gazette takes up the subject, and makes the following remarks:

MULBERRY ON POOR SOIL.—We stated last week, on the authority of the Maine Farmer, that experience had shown the idea, that the mulberry would grow on poor soil, to be fallacious. Dr. Stebbins of this town, an indefatigable experimenter upon the growth of the mulberry, disputes the correctness of the position of the Farmer, and adduces the following fact to show that it is so. In 1837, he set some multicaulis trees on poor, dry soil, and they grew, during the season, from two to five or six feet in height. This year, the same land was sown with wheat, after receiving a light sprinkling of manure. The seed came well, and at a suitable time, the land received a dressing of lime and ashes. At the usual time of harvesting, there was not sufficient wheat to pay for gathering.

Four bushels of seed were sown, and probably four pecks of wheat could not have been harvested. The stalks of wheat are from four to six inches high.

If the failure in the crop of wheat was owing to want of strength in the land—and we cannot say that it was not—then the position taken by the Dr. that the mulberry will flourish on poor soil, is correct. We saw the land referred to, last week, and the crop of wheat is as stated above, but the soil has nourished a pretty bountiful crop of weeds. It, however, may be what is generally considered poor land; it is certainly very dry and sandy.

It seems that Dr. Stebbins, of Northampton, has been experimenting with the *multicaulis*. With this variety we have had but trifling experience. We do not know but that variety will grow in the very Deserts of Arabia, but we have every reason to believe that a good soil would suit it far better. A sandy loam suits the mulberry best, but that sandy loam should be in good tilth and in good heart, if you want to make the most of your land and your trees. The Editors of the Silk-Grower and Farmers' Manual, in the first number of their work, page 1, we imagine have "hit the nail upon the head."

"Any land," say they, "that is suitable for raising a good crop of corn, will do for the Chinese Mulberry," (and we believe for any other mulberry.) "A dry, warm sandy loam is quite congenial to its nature. A cold damp soil will not answer. It will thrive tolerably well on poor land, but much better on that which is fertile." By following this plan, and managing them as the Messrs. Popes have, by cutting them in the fall, and turning a furrow over them in such a way as to let the water run off, we have no doubt but that the *Multicaulis*, or any other mulberry can be successfully cultivated in Maine.

#### Sugar Beet and Beet Sugar.

A subscriber in Winthrop is cultivating the Sugar Beet, and will have several hundred bushels this fall. He thinks that he shall have as great an amount to the acre, as if he had planted his ground to Ruta Baga. He is desirous of obtaining information respecting the best mode of manufacturing sugar from them. We have been told that some one in Gardiner made a little last year from the beets. Has any one else in Maine tried the experiment, and if so, will they have the goodness to make the process which they followed public?

#### LIGHTNING RODS—New Conductors.

We have not for many years heard of so much damage done by lightning as this season. One would suppose that the very simple method of using some metallic conductor to convey the fluid to the earth would be much more frequently adopted than it is. We have received a communication from J. Barber, M. D., of Gloucester, (Cape Ann,) Ms., respecting a new mode of protecting buildings from the electric fluid for which we believe he has obtained a patent. It is on the dispensing plan. A rod or strong staff of wood is placed upon the top of the building surmounted by a globe of considerable size. These are varnished or covered with sealing wax, paint or varnish, to render them perfect non-conductors. A few points of metal rise above these, being attached to the top of the ball, while the lower part of

the ball is covered more or less with metallic points. The operation would be this. When the electric fluid descends and fills the metallic substance on the ball, the points will disperse it again in the air in a thousand little streams, and thus prevent any damage. The plan is ingenious, and as far as experiment with the most powerful electric machine can test it, has thus far proved adequate to the purpose.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received several new publications, devoted to the useful sciences. We are happy to notice the progress of the means of supplying the people with knowledge that shall tend to make them more practical and skillful in their callings.

THE AMERICAN SILK GROWER, and Farmers' Manual,—published monthly by Charles Alexander, of Philadelphia, and edited by Ward Cheney & Brothers, Burlington, N. J. This is a practical work on the culture of Silk, intermingled with useful affairs. The Messrs. Cheney are engaged in the silk business, and have now growing on their plantation of 6 acres, over 100,000 of the *Morus Multicaulis*. One of the Editors is about visiting Europe for the purpose of obtaining information in the silk business, and his letters and observations are to be published in the work. Terms—one dollar a year, payable in advance.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY. This is an octavo, of 16 pages per number, published Semi-monthly in Maryville, Tennessee, at \$2, per annum, and conducted by M. M'Teer. It is devoted to Agriculture, Domestic Economy, and the Productive Arts. Also the *Miscellaneous Portfolio: or Weekly Abstract of General Knowledge*;—by the same Editor. These publications are well conducted, and Old Tennessee will, if it does its duty in patronizing them, receive substantial and lasting benefit from them.

THE EDUCATOR.—This is a quarto paper, issued Semi-monthly at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., at one dollar per year; and conducted by Geo. Junken, President of the College, Robert Cunningham and Frederick Schmidt, Professors in the same institution. As its name implies, it is devoted to the diffusion of knowledge. We have no hesitation in saying that it is a valuable work; and we wish that every family was able and willing to take it.—Education is paramount to every other earthly object.

MAINE TEMPERANCE GAZETTE—Published at Augusta every Thursday, by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maine Temperance Union, and Edited by the Rev. Thos. Adams, and devoted to the cause of Temperance. The zeal and ability of the Editor is worthy of all success. Terms—one dollar per year, payable in advance.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN, is the title of a new weekly paper published at the City of Washington by Etter & Bayne, and Edited by R. R. Gurley. It is devoted to the promotion of Literature, Politics, African Colonization and Religion. The numbers we have received are well filled with useful matter. Price three dollars a year.



At the Semi-annual meeting of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, holden at the Masonic Hall, Aug. 29, 1838, pursuant to notice published in the Maine Farmer, the following business was transacted, viz:

The Report of the Trustees was read and accepted, and ordered to be printed in the Maine Farmer.

*Voted*, That the following named persons compose the Incidental Committee, viz: Messrs. Rodney G. Lincoln, Hallowell; Eliphalet Folsom, Monmouth; Hiram A. Pitts, Winthrop.

*Voted*, That Dr. E. Holmes, of Winthrop, be a Committee to correspond with individuals residing in the States of Vermont, New-Hampshire, and elsewhere, upon the subject of a Machine for hulling Barley; and that a premium of twenty dollars be offered for the erection of such a machine in this vicinity, if he thinks it expedient.

*Voted*, That notice be given in connection with the Annual Show and Fair, that the subject of choosing an Agent to represent the producing class before the Committee upon Agriculture in the next Legislature, will be for consideration at the adjourned meeting of the Society.

*Voted*, That Elijah Wood, Esq., be a committee to correspond with people abroad, respecting the best mode of draining or reclaiming wet lands.

*Voted*, That a premium of two dollars be offered for the best machine \* for pulling thistles, and that it be entered with the Incidental Committee.

*Voted*, That a gratuity of five dollars be awarded to David Plummer, Esq., of Wales, for his valuable treatise on the Grain Worm.

*Voted*, That the Trustees be directed to offer five dollars for the purchase of Ruffin's work on Calcareous Manures, to be offered in premiums.

*Voted*, That the Committee of Arrangements be directed to make suitable provisions for keeping such stock as may be brought from a distance to be exhibited at the Show and Fair.

*Voted*, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to the tenth day of October next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., to meet at this place.

*Voted*, To adjourn.

S. WEBB, Rec. Sec'y.

\* A good strong hand, in a leather mitten.

#### MANNERS.

MR. HOLMES:—As you are friendly, not only to vegetable, but mental cultivation, and, since you once gave so graphic a description of the manner in which the ladies of a certain village walked into a side-walk, I suppose you are opposed to those public nuisances and practices which endanger life and limb, whether stationary or locomotive, whether occasioned by ignorance, wilfulness, the want of good manners, or the neglect of good breeding.—I therefore will venture to solicit a space of your field, the Farmer, upon which to attempt the cultivation of a crop of manners, or rather to eradicate an evil practice which is occasioned by the absence of a due sense of propriety.

The location of the evil of which I complain, shall be a country village, destitute of sidewalks, but in which there is a Meeting-house; some of whose worshipers move thither, by a vehicle propelled by horse power, while others go thence by the application of dame nature's supporters. The time of its occurrence is generally Sunday; and, the common preliminaries of staring strangers out of countenance as they enter, having been gone through with, I will suppose the people have all assembled for public worship, and, for brevity sake, I will also suppose the meeting has closed, and the people about to return to their several homes. They repair to the porch of the sanctuary, and then comes "the tug of war." The carriages commence

their various, rapid evolutions, of arriving, freighting and departing; and we be to him or her who ventures beyond the precinct of the sanctuary; or should they dare to "haul out into the stream," they expose themselves to the furious impetuosity of rapidly driven carriage, by which they are in imminent danger of being "run down;" the vehicles being propelled by an impetus far surpassing their week-day movements; for the elucidation of the reasons for which, I will hereafter propound a few queries. Thus those who, through choice or necessity, may have had the misfortune to have walked to meeting, must either remain in the porch, doors or on the step, and view the *freighting* and departing of the various "crafts," and thus hazard their claims to good manners, or else endanger their limbs by venturing to peaceably walk in the public highway.

And now, Mr. Editor, I wish to ask you, or, if you are not versed in such scenes, some of them who, to their shame, are but too familiar with this ill-mannerly, not to say heathenish practice, in what consists the superiority of those who may chance to have their mortal corpses transported by the help of a quadruped? Or from whence they obtain the right to run down and over all those who may be so unfortunate as to walk? Is the superiority vested in the "ass" or the man?—And why their great haste? Are they wearied by, and tired of the duties of the sanctuary, or do their dietical desires urge them to move with such furious velocity? Or do they wish to make "dobbin look up," and show his activity?—But, whatever may be the necessity or cause, I hope the subject will be considered, and the above queries examined and answered by those to whom they are addressed, in a *practical* manner; for there ought and must be a stop put, not only to the rapid, careless omnibus driving in our cities, but to this *blunderbuss* driving in the country.

Sept., 1838.

O. P. Q.

#### From the Pawtucket Gazette. FARMING.

It is a source of regret to see in this country so little attention paid to agriculture. With a climate of almost every variety, a soil of almost boundless extent and in point of richness and fruitfulness surpassed by none under heaven, and able men enough to cultivate it, yet we annually import from the populous kingdoms of the old world ship load after ship load of grain and hay. This is a singular fact, but not less true than singular.

In these degenerate days it is considered more fashionable by our young men to measure tape by the yard or molasses by the gallon, to tinker in a jeweller's shop or stick type in a printing office, to sit behind the counter of a bank or learn to shave notes in a brokers's office, to prescribe physic or practice law, than it is to cultivate the soil. Hence the sons of our farmers, as soon as they are capable of entertaining three ideas, become restless and wish to leave the farm and paternal roof, and rush into some city or town, there as they fondly imagine, to become rich and happy. They detect not their error until it is too late to retrace their steps; the Rubicon is passed, and they must go on. Hundreds of them might perhaps return were it not for "pride, erring pride;" but when they are about to embark on their fortune-seeking expedition, in their last interview with their half weeping sister or sympathizing cousin, with the pomposity and consequential air of a corporal in miniature, they make it known in words big with the fate of young fortune-hunters, that their countenances will not be again seen by a country lass, till their pockets are filled with the world's wealth and their heads with world's wisdom.

The consequence of all this is, that almost every branch of business in our cities and large towns is crowded with practitioners, and ceases, in a great degree, to be either honorable or profitable. Some few rise to eminence, but how many more drag out a wretched existence, and go down to the grave "unwept, unhonored, and unsung?"

—and not a few are followed to the tomb by the curses and maledictions of those whom they have injured.

Could those who are about to embark on the rough sea of life be taught wisdom without experience, how different would they shape their course. But they are like the child that wishes to go to the show and was refused permission by its parents. "You used to go," was the plea of the child. "Yes my dear; but we have seen the folly of it." "Well, I want to see the folly of it too." And a young man may be told by older people the folly of certain acts, but, like the child, "he wants to see the folly of them too."

The life of the farmer is better calculated than any other to secure happiness to him who performs its duties. He is not subject to those vicissitudes of fortune which drive slumber from the fevered pillow of the trader, speculator and gambler. The winter's storm disturbs not his peace for he has no ship at sea to be wrecked by the winds and waves; a fall in the price of merchandise affects him not, nor is it of importance to him whether the banks discount or not. He is elevated above the wrangler of the city, independence is his shield and buckler; in the spring he sows his seed, and if God prospers the labors of the husbandman, an ample harvest will be the reward of his toil.

Nor do we think it necessary for those who live by tilling the soil to leave their own New England. Our land needs nothing but proper cultivation to make it yield sufficient to satisfy all our reasonable desires. At present it is neglected. We know that in the far west less labor is required to raise the same amount of produce, but there are disadvantages to be encountered there which more than offset this single circumstance. Besides, man is supposed to be bound by ties creditable to his nature to the scenes of his childhood and the tombs of his fathers. These ties should not be ruthlessly severed. The first and principal reason urged by the savage against removing to a new place of abode, is that he will have to leave the ashes of his forefathers behind him. Should this noble principle be less active in the breast of the Christian than of the savage? There are a thousand objects around the place of our nativity ever dear to memory. The west may possess much to recommend it—its mountains, rivers and prairies—

"No, never arched the blue sky o'er  
A land more fair and free,  
But the stream around my father's door,  
Is dearer far to me."

There are other considerations which should bind us to this "our native land." The pilgrims landed here, and consecrated the soil to civil and religious liberty. If, as many think, innovations are made on the rights of individuals, let us endeavor to correct the evil, but not desert the homes of our ancestors. New England will ever be celebrated for the part she acted in our revolutionary struggle, and her sons may ever feel proud, under all circumstances, to point to her as their home.

"Land of the forest and the rock,  
Of clear blue lake and mighty river,  
Of mountain reared aloft to mock  
The storm's career, the lightning's shock,  
My own green land for ever.

O, never may a son of thine,  
Where'er his wandering steps incline,  
Forget the sky that beamed above  
His childhood like a dream of love."

#### SWINE.

The following observations respecting this ugly, uncouth, but useful animal, are mostly condensed from a number of authors on both sides of the Atlantic:—

It is best to begin to fatten hogs the latter part of August or the beginning of September, so that they may be fit for the butcher before the weather becomes very cold, as it is very difficult to put flesh on them in cold weather.

When you commence fattening swine, care should be used not to give them more than they will eat with appetite. If they become cloyed, their thriving is retarded, and there is danger from staggers and other diseases. Their troughs should be replenished with a small quantity of food at a time,



and kept always clean and well seasoned with salt.

An English farmer fattened eight pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in cases where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the sty: one he filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way, it is probable that the animal would not only thrive without water, but need no antimony, brimstone, nor other medical substances; for raw potatoes being cooling and loosening, might serve at once for food and for physic. Instead of peas, perhaps dry Indian corn, or what would be better, Indian meal, might be substituted. This mode of management with swine, was first recommended in the New England Farmer of Aug. 16, 1824, and we are glad to see that it has been adopted by a writer for the Northern Farmer.

Cunningham, in his Two Years in New South Wales, relates—"I had often heard it said among sailors, that pigs would fatten on coals, and although I had observed them very fond of mashing up the coals and cinders that came in their way, still I conceived they might relish them more as a condiment or medicine than as food, till I was assured by a worthy friend of mine, long in command of a ship, that he once knew of a pig's being lost for several weeks in a vessel he commanded, and it was at last found tumbled into the coal-hole, and there lived all that period without a single morsel of any thing to feed on but coals: on being dragged out, it was found as plump and fat as if it had been feasting on the most nutritious food. Another friend told me of a similar case which came under his observation; and although these may be solitary instances, yet they serve at least to show the wonderful facility which the stomachs of certain animals possess of adapting their digestive powers to such an extraordinary species of food, and extracting wholesome nourishment therefrom. When we consider coal, however, to be a vegetable production, containing the constituent principles of fat, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, our surprise ceases.

I always cause as many peas as I want for feeding my hogs, which are not a few in a year, to be regularly malted in the same manner, nearly as my barley: this management has succeeded very well with me.

I have frequently given them to my horses, with which they agree very well, and are a heartening food.—*Museum Rusticum.*

Young pigs require warm meat to make them grow. Corn and cold water will make them sleek and healthy: but warm beverage is considered requisite to a quick growth.

#### Marshall's Inland Counties.

EVERY STYE SHOULD HAVE A RUBBING POST.—Having occasion to shift two hogs out of a sty without one, into another with a post, accidentally put up to support the roof, I had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals when they went in were dirty, with broken ragged coats, and with dull heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins, and became sleekly haired; the enjoyment of the post was discernable even in their looks; in their liveliness and apparent contentment.—*Ibid.*

From experience, I have found that swine prefer lucerne to clover. I have experienced that neither lucerne or clover, of themselves, are sufficient support for swine. A small quantity of corn, peas, or beans, is certainly necessary to be given to them.

I have applied potatoes in different modes for feeding swine; given them whole or mashed in the water wherein they were boiled; or in the last mode, with barley meal scalded and mixed in the trough.

When rearing, a small quantity of food given once or twice a day, with lucerne, clover, grass and offals, is sufficient.

When fattening, a constant supply is essentially necessary, so as not to leave the troughs encumbered with stale food, which should be cleared out and given to store swine.

An iron kettle is the most salutary for boiling potatoes. Should time or convenience not permit to have it emptied for several days, no bad consequence can ensue. Copper, or copper and lead, are extremely dangerous, as they generate poison;

therefore they should be immediately emptied and cleaned.

The swine while fattening, should be kept as clean as possible, and well supplied with dry litter. Twice or thrice a week add about three table spoonfuls of salt to each bushel of their food, which assists digestion and promotes appetite. When too much salt is given it acts as a purgative, which prevents the deriving of due nourishment from food.

Hogs from the age of twelve to eighteen months are the most advantageous for fattening, as they have then attained their full growth, will require less food, and fatten much more expeditiously than hogs which are younger.

#### From the Yankee Farmer.

MR. COLE: I found the following communication in a late periodical, which I present to you for republication:

I have seen a model of the late invention for propelling ships by our Consul at Liverpool.—It is on the principle of the scull. It is well known, that a boat of similar size and build, with one rowed by four men, can be sculled with one oar as the latter can be propelled. If then, you can bring the power of four men to bear upon the sculling oar, your boat must go fast, bating the additional resistance that is brought into play by the increased speed of the body through the water. This invention will break up the present system of wheel paddling and its enormous engines *in toto*. The sculling wheels are placed under water, on either side of the vessel near the stern. There will be no further use for a rudder, though it may be retained. The whole machinery is driven by two small engines about the size of those used on rail road locomotives. The invention is to be applied to the ship Star on her next trip to Liverpool, she having been purchased for that purpose by her indefatigable commander, Captain Glover. By this invention a degree of resistance is obtained in the water that no paddle wheel can ever be brought into exercise. Mark my prediction. This discovery will entirely supersede the present system of propelling vessels by immense paddle wheels and huge engines. The construction of the scull wheel is such that it offers no impediment to the speed of the vessel, even if the machinery be not in motion. I have seen it all—and all I have to say to Americans, is—wait till the Star be fitted up, before you engage in steam navigation across the Atlantic.

If I understand the above statement rightly, the wheel is exactly the same as I made and applied to a boat in 1814 and 1815, then living at Alna, on the Sheepscot river, Maine. I built a small boat and engine, and applied the sculling wheel to her. I run her a little, in those waters, for experiment, in 1815. For want of workmen of proper skill, my engine did not work well. In 1816, I run the boat to Brunswick, for the purpose of repairing the engine, which I there did, at the old Cotton and Woolen Factory, under the care of Jones & Eastman. The original work having been so unskillfully done, I could not bring the engine to any profitable condition for service. I then run the boat back to Wiscasset, and hauled her up. Not having funds of my own, and not being able to procure any patronage, I was compelled in 1817, or 1818, to sell the whole establishment as old stock for what I could get, which was a mere trifle, the engine being wholly unfit for service, and the boat not being constructed for any other use. Thus the enterprise has lain.—It appears from the above that it may be profitable. Some weeks before seeing the above notice, I had commenced preparations to secure the right, under an expectation of a favorable change, in my affairs, which would enable me to begin the enterprise again, on a small scale. I have never sold, nor disposed of any part of my legal property in the thing, neither hath any person ever attempted to use it either with, or without my consent. My legal property therein, therefore remains good, and I hereby give public notice, and caution all persons not to use nor intermeddle with it, in any manner whatever.

I shall soon secure my rights in the thing, and shall then be ready to make my own terms with any persons desirous of adopting and using the system. I would also give notice that an entirely new engine can be made to go with the propelling power, if desired. It is stated above that one quarter of the power necessary to move paddle

wheels, will be sufficient to move sculling wheels. My calculation has always been about one sixth, and that the size of the engine may be proportionably reduced.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

Portland, Me. Aug. 28, 1838.

N. B. Publishers of Newspapers desirous of communicating information will insert the above if they please.

#### THE QUEEN BEE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

Having read some of the various theories on the Honey Bee, and compared what I read with my own observation on the bees themselves, I have become satisfied, that notwithstanding so much has been written, very little is known of the government, police, or interior arrangements of the inmates of a bee hive.

Writers inform us that a "swarm of bees contains One Queen, Five Hundred drones and Nineteen Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-nine neuters." Who knows any thing about this? Could we at pleasure examine the inside of an inhabited hive and closely watch the movements therein, we might form some opinions as to this army of neuters marshalled by a queen and drones, but human ingenuity can devise no way in which, this can be done with any degree of exactness; we can only look around us and see how it is with other insects and animals who can be examined with impunity. Where throughout animated nature can we find a parallel? Does nature usually form neuters or are bees an exception?

But neuters are not my object in this communication. I am even so much of an infidel as to doubt the existence of a Queen Bee. My doubts are caused in part by the following circumstances. I have carefully examined several swarms of bees after suffocating them with fire and brimstone, without being able to find her majesty of "about eight lines and one half in length, her wings so short as scarcely to reach past the third ring and her color a deep yellow. The present season one of my hives swarmed and settled on the limb of a young apple tree near the ground. In a few minutes after, another hive swarmed and collected on the same limb nearer its end, leaving a space of about two inches between the swarms. The additional weight of the last swarm brought the limb so near that the wind swung it against the ground so as to incommodate the last comers. They began to gather up the limb nearer the first swarm and finally formed one cluster of bees, which I put into a flour barrel. They commenced working, and have now every appearance of prosperity. In this case where were the two queens who "are infused with the most deadly hatred and the most insatiable thirst for each other's life, which nothing but actual death can appease?" About sun set on the sixth of the present month I accidentally noticed a great stir amongst my bees, and on examination found a constant passing and repassing between an old hive, standing some eight or ten rods apart. The following morning at daylight the same intercourse was continued. The bees passed by thousands and both hives appeared alive with bees. Although very anxious to find out what they were about, yet as there was every appearance of perfect harmony in their proceedings, be they what they might, I left them to settle their own business in their own way, and on my return after an absence of two days found that the old swarm had abandoned their hive to the bee moth and gone to reside with their children, having removed every particle of honey from their new habitation, leaving comb, bee bread, and moths in the old hive.—Where were "the rival queens, who always lead the swarms, and cannot dwell in the same hive?"

In what age of the world the discovery was made, that a hive of bees contained but one female and that one the rule of the swarm, is unknown, probably when a great taste for the marvellous was in fashion, and Huber and subsequent writers could adopt a plausible theory with heads into a bee-hive and watch the bees for some days.

August 18, 1838.

J. B. T.

[N. E. Farmer.

From various parts of the country, we hear of a fatal disease prevailing among cattle. On Silver Creek, Mississippi, it has destroyed nearly every horse, mule, cow and hog in the neighborhood.—Hoofed animals only are affected by it.



## LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of each town in this State, at the expense of such town to procure, if the same has not already been done, and ever after to preserve as town standards, a complete set of beams, weights and copper or pewter measures, conformable to the State standards; excepting however, the bushel measure; and excepting also, that no Treasurer of any town shall be bound to procure a nest of Troy weights other than from the lowest denomination to the size of eight ounces, which it is hereby made his duty to procure: *Provided*, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of any town to procure a wooden half bushel, peck, and half peck, conformable as to breadth and contents to the copper or pewter measures of the same denomination, in lieu of such copper or pewter measures, all of which he shall cause to be well tried, proved and sealed as aforesaid, either by the Treasurer of this State, or of the county within which such town shall be situated, and to have the same tried, proved and sealed as aforesaid, once in every ten years afterwards. And it shall also be the duty of town Treasurers, to procure at the expense thereof, and to preserve a proper town seal, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. And if any town Treasurer shall neglect his duty in the premises, he shall for each neglect, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the town, and the other moiety to him or them who shall sue for the same, to be recovered in an action of debt, with costs of suit.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurers of the several towns, at the expense of their respective towns within one year after the first day of July, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and once in every ten years afterwards, to have their town standards of Troy weight compared, proved and sealed by the Treasurer of the State or of the county wherein such town shall be, or some person thereto specially authorized by said State or county Treasurer.

The Treasurers of such towns as shall vote to have more than one sealer of weights and measures, shall at the expense of the town procure, and shall preserve the necessary additional seals, weights and measures, before specified; so that each sealer may have complete sets of the same, under like penalties and forfeitures.

It is made the duty of the Treasurer of this State, at the expense thereof, to cause to be had and preserved as public standards, and which shall be used only as such, the following beams, weights and measures, to wit: one bushel, one half bushel, one peck, one half peck, one ale quart, one wine gallon, one wine half gallon, one wine quart, one wine pint, one wine half pint, and one wine gill; said measures to be made of copper or pewter, conformable as to contents, to said standard measures, and as to breadth, that is to say, the diameter of the bushel, not less than eighteen inches and a half, containing thirty-two Winchester quarts; of the half bushel, not less than thirteen inches and three quarters, containing sixteen Winchester quarts; of the peck, not less than ten inches and three quarters containing eight Winchester quarts; and of the half peck not less than nine inches, containing four Winchester quarts; admeasurement to be made in each instance, within side of the measure: also one ell one yard, one set of brass weights to four pounds, computed at sixteen ounces to the pound, with fit scales and steel beam: also a good beam and scales, and a nest of Troy weights, from one hundred and twenty-eight ounces down to the least denomination, with the weight of each weight, and the length of each measure marked or stamped thereon respectively, and sealed with a seal, to be procured and kept by the Treasurer aforesaid: and also one fifty-six pound weight, one twenty-eight pound weight, one fourteen pound weight, and one seven pound weight, made of iron.

## CAMP-MEETINGS.

Whenever any society or assembly of people shall or may assemble or meet together for religious worship, any Justice of the Peace within and for the county where such meeting may be held, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to cause to be arrested any person or persons who may

be found offending in the manner pointed out in the laws of this State, and to cause such person or persons to be detained in custody until the close of said meeting, or until a trial for such offences can be had according to law.

It shall be the duty of all Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, Grand Jurors, and Tythingmen, who shall or may be present at the public worship of any religious society which may be interrupted or disturbed, as mentioned in the Act aforesaid, to apprehend any and every such person, so offending, and take him or them, as soon as conveniently may be, before some Justice of the Peace of the county, wherein such offence shall have been committed in order that the person or persons so offending may be dealt with according to law.

If any person or persons shall sell or expose to sale, within one mile from any assembly of people, met for religious worship, during the time of such meeting, any ardent spirits, wine, beer, cider or any other liquors or refreshments, or open any booth or tent for such purpose, or shall exhibit any shows or plays, or aid in any horse racing, gaming or other sports, he or they, so offending, shall be dealt with as provided in the first section of this Act: And all such liquors and refreshments, and the carriages and vessels containing the same, may be taken into custody by order of any Justice of the Peace, in and for the county where such meeting may be held, and detained until the close thereof, then to be delivered on demand to the owners thereof.

The said Justices, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, Grand Jurors and Tythingmen, who may be present at such meeting, be, and they hereby are authorized, whenever persons are found offending in the manner herein named, to call to their aid any person or persons who may be present at such meeting; and it shall be the duty of such persons when thus called upon, to assist the officers aforesaid in the exercise of their duty herein prescribed, under the pains and penalties provided in the Act defining the general powers and duties of Sheriffs and Constables.

## Education.

## EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

CONTINUED.

## Second part—Children from eight to ten years of age.

## 1. Exercises in Reading.

"The object of these exercises in this part of the course, is to acquire the habit of reading with accuracy and readiness, with due regard to punctuation, with reference to orthography.— Sometimes the whole class read together, and sometimes an individual by himself, in order to accustom them to both modes of reading, and to secure the advantages of both. The Sentence is first gone through with in the class, by distinctly spelling each word as it occurs; then by pronouncing each word, distinctly without spelling it; a third time, by pronouncing the words and mentioning the punctuation points as they occur.— A fourth time, the sentence is read with proper pauses indicated by the punctuation points, without mentioning them. Finally, the same sentence is read with particular attention to the intonations of the voice. Thus, one thing is taken at a time, and pupils must become thorough in each as it occurs, before they proceed to the next. One great benefit of the class reading together is, that each individual has the same amount of exercise as if he were the only one under instruction, his attention can never falter, and no part of the lesson escapes him. A skilful teacher once accustomed to this mode of reading, can as easily detect any fault, mispronunciation, or a negligence, in any individual, as if that individual were reading alone.

"The process is sometimes shortened, and the sentence read only three times, namely—'according to the words, according to the punctuation, according to the life.'

## 2. Exercises in Writing.

"The pupils proceed to write copies in joining hand, both large and small, the principles of teaching being essentially as described in the first part of the course. The great object here is, to obtain a neat, swift, business hand. Sometimes without a copy they write from the dictation of the teacher; and in most cases, instruction in orthography

and punctuation is combined with that in penmanship. They are also taught to make and omical of their quills.

"3. Religious and moral instruction in select Bible narratives.

"In this branch of teaching the methods are various, and the teacher adopts the method best adapted in his judgment, to the particular circumstances of his own school, or to the special objects which he may have in view with a particular class. Sometimes he calls the class around him and relates to them, in his own language, some of the simple narratives of the Bible or reads it to them in the words of the Bible itself, or directs one of the children to read it aloud; and then follows a friendly, familiar conversation between him and the class; respecting the narrative, their little doubts are proposed and resolved, their questions put and answered, and the teacher unfolds the moral and religious instruction to be derived from the lesson, and illustrates it by appropriate quotations from the didactic and preceptive parts of the scripture. Sometimes he explains to the class a particular virtue or vice—a truth or a duty; and after having clearly shown what it is, he takes some Bible narrative which strongly illustrates the point in discussion, reads it to them, and directs their attention to it with special reference to the preceding narrative.

"A specimen of two of these different methods, will best show what they are:

"(a) Read the narrative of the birth of Christ as given by Luke 2: 1-20. Observe, Christ was born for the salvation of men, so also for the salvation of children. Christ is the children's friend. Heaven rejoices in the good of men. Jesus, tho' so great and glorious, makes his appearance in a most humble condition. He is the teacher of the poor, as well as of the rich.

"With these remarks compare other texts of the Bible:

"Jno. 3: 16. For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"1. Jno. 4: 9. In this was manifested the love of God towards us; because God sent his only begotten son into the world that we might live through him."

"Mark 10: 14, 12. But when Jesus saw it he was much displeased, and said unto them, suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of God: Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein."

"And the lesson is concluded with singing a Christmas Hymn.

"Jesus feeds five thousand men: Jno. 6: 1-14.

"God can bless a little so that it will do great good.

"Economy suffers nothing to be lost—other texts, Ps. 145: 15, 16."

"The eyes of all wait upon thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season."

"Thou openest thy hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing."—Matt. 6: 31, 33.

"Story of Cain and Abel. Gen. 4: 1-16.

"Remarks.—Two men may do the same thing externally, and yet the merit of their acts be very different. God looks at the heart. Be careful not to cherish envy or ill will in the heart. You know not to what crimes they may lead you. Remorse and misery of the fratricide—other texts, Matt. 15: 19. Heb. 11: 4. 1. Jno. 3: 12. Job, 34: 32.

"19. For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies."

"4. By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness, that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts; and by it he, being dead, yet speaketh."

"12. Not as Cain who was of that wicked one, and slew his brother. And, wherefore slew he him? Because his own works were evil, and his brother's righteous."

"Story of Jesus in the Temple. Luke 2: 41-52.

"Jesus in his childhood was very fond of learning—he heard and asked questions; God's Word was his delight, he understood what he heard and read—(men were astonished at his understanding and answers.) He carefully obeyed his parents—



he went with them and was subject to them. And as he grew up his good conduct endeared him to God and man—other texts. Eph. 6: 1-4 Prov. 3: 1-4.

1. Children obey your parents, in the Lord: for this is right.

2. Honor thy father and thy mother, (which is the first commandment with promise:)

3. That it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth.

4. And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

1. My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments:

2. For length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee.

3. Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thine heart:

4. So shall thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man.

On the other mode of teaching, the teacher for example, states the general truth, that God protects and rewards the good, and punishes the bad. In illustration of this he reads to them the narrative of Daniel in the lion's den, and the death which overtook his wicked accusers. Dan. 6. In illustration of the same truth, the escape of Peter and the miserable death of his persecutor, Herod, may be read. Acts 12.

The teacher may impress upon the mind of his class, that diligence, scrupulous fidelity and conscientious self-control, are the surest guarantees of success in life. And in illustration of the statement, read the narrative of Joseph's conduct in his master's house in Egypt, and in the prison, and in the results of it. Gen. 39. So, also, various incidents in the life of Jesus may be used to advantage in illustrating different virtues.

It is recommended, that the teacher employ, in his instructions, the translation of the scripture in general use among the people; but that he occasionally take the original scriptures and read to the children, in his own translations, and sometimes use simple translations from different authors, that the children may early learn to notice the diversities in different faithful translations, and see what they really amount to.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that a teacher who understands his business, and is faithful to his trust, will scrupulously abstain from sectarian peculiarities, or from casting odium on the tenets of any of the christian denominations. A man who has not magnanimity or enlargement of mind enough for this, is not fit to be employed as a teacher, even in the humblest branches of knowledge.

4. Language, or Grammar.

The knowledge of the native tongue; the ability to use it with correctness, facility, and power, is justly regarded as one of the most important branches of common school instruction. It is the principal object of the *logical exercises*, or as they may be justly termed *the exercises in thinking and speaking*, already described as the first subject of study in the first part of the course, before the child has begun to use his book at all.

In this second part of the course, grammar is taught directly and scientifically, yet by no means in a dry and technical manner. On the contrary, technical terms are carefully avoided, till the child has become familiar with the nature and the use of the things designated by them, and his able to use them as the names of ideas which have a definite existence in his mind, and not as awful sounds dimly shadowing forth some mysteries of science into which he has no power to penetrate.

The first object is to illustrate the different parts of speech, such as the noun, the verb, the adjective, the adverb; and this is done by engaging the pupil in conversation and leading him to form sentences in which the particular part of speech to be learned shall be the most important word, and directing his attention to the nature and use of the word in the place where he uses it. For example, let us suppose the nature and use of the adverb is to be taught:—The teacher writes upon the black-board the words 'here, there, near,' &c. He then says 'children, we are all together in this room—by which of the words on the black-board can you express this? Children—'We are all *here*.' Teacher—Now look out of the window and see the church; what can you say of the church with

the second word on the black-board? Children—'the church is *there*.' Teacher—The distance between us and the church is not great; how will you express this by a word on the black-board? Children—'the church is *near*.' The fact that these different words express the same sort of relations is then explained, and, accordingly, that they belong to the same class, or are the same part of speech. The variations of these words is next explained. 'Children, you say the church is near, but there is a shop between us and the church; what will you say of the shop?' Children—'The shop is *nearer*.' Teacher—But there is a fence between us and the shop. Now when you think of the distance between us, the shop and the fence, what will you say of the fence? Children—'The fence is *nearest*.' So of other verbs. 'The lark sings *well*.' Compare the singing of the lark with that of the canary bird.—Compare the singing of the nightingale with that of the canary bird. After all the different sorts of adverbs and their variations have in this way been illustrated, and the pupils understand that all words of this kind are called *adverbs*, the definition of the adverb is given as it stands in the grammar, and the book is put into their hands to study the chapter on this topic. In this way the pupil understands what he is doing at every step of his progress, and his memory is never burdened with mere names to which he can attach no definite meaning.

The mode of teaching the subsequent branches is founded on the same general principles, and it may not be necessary to give particular examples.

5. Numbers or Arithmetic.

6. Doctrine of space and form, or Geometry.

7. Singing by note, or elements of Music.

The method of teaching music has already been successfully introduced into our own state, and whoever visits the schools of Messrs. Mason or Solomon, in Cincinnati, will have a much better idea of what it is than any description can give; nor will any one who visits these schools entertain a doubt, that all children, from six to ten years of age, who are capable of learning to read, are capable of learning to sing, and this branch of instruction can be introduced into all our common schools with the greatest advantage, not only to the comfort and discipline of the pupils, but also to their progress in their other studies.

The students are taught from the black-board. The different sounds are represented by lines of different lengths, by letters, by figures, and by musical notes; and the pupils are thoroughly drilled on each successive principle before proceeding to the next.

To be continued.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

#### BEST TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

For many years my attention has been turned to ascertain the proper time to cut timber to insure its greatest durability. I am satisfied that the spring, when the sap flows freely, is the best time to fall timber. I am borne out in this opinion by the following statements that I have collected.

J—C— informed me that a detachment of British troops crossed from Philadelphia the 1st day of May, in 1777, and on the 2d commenced cutting down his woods for the supply of the army, and at the same time to burn up his fencing, which they completely accomplished. "But," said he, "they taught me the proper time to cut timber to make it last. After they marched off, I found many trees that were not cut into cord wood; those I split into rails, believing, at the same time, they would soon decay, from their being cut in the spring—but I have been agreeably disappointed,—most of them are as sound now as when made into fence." This he related five-and-twenty or thirty years after the peace of '83.

Conversing with an old gentleman in the neighborhood of Haddonfield, he told me that in the spring of the year he was making fence. "My fences," said he, "are all of cedar, but falling short of cedar rails, and having none from the swamp, I was induced to cut down a pine tree and convert it into rails to finish out my fence; they were the only pine rails I ever made use of. Ten or twelve years after this, when resetting my fence, I found the pine rails so sound that I let them remain; since then I have not seen them, having left my

farm." I proposed taking a ride and look if any of them were remaining. We did so, and found a number in the fence perfectly sound. I asked how long they had been there. He replied, between 28 to 30 years.

An old friend related the following:—"I served my apprenticeship to a carpenter.—During my apprenticeship my employer was sent for to build a barn for a farmer in the neighborhood, who was very particular to have every thing done in the best manner. In the old of the moon, in the month of February, he cut down and hauled all the logs necessary for the frame. In the spring my employer was sent for, and when we came to hew the sills, one was so defective we were compelled to get another from the woods to supply its place. Whilst we were building the barn he would frequently lament the loss of the sill he cut in the winter, saying, 'in a few years I shall have to put in a new sill, for this one will rot,' pointing to the one cut in the spring. But, said this old friend, I lived to see the same barn moved, and before it could be effected, they were compelled to put three new sills under it; they were all rotten except the one cut in the spring." This satisfied me that the spring was the proper time to fall timber, to insure its lasting well.

Being at Egg Harbor, fitting out a vessel and in company with several persons, the conversation turned as to the proper time to cut timber for ship building—an old man related the following:—I well remember a gentleman coming from Philadelphia to Egg Harbor, and sending for a ship-carpenter to build him a schooner. When they entered into a contract, the gentleman bound him up to cut down all the timber when the sap run, and then take his own time to build her, provided he would get her round to Philadelphia before the winter set in. We all thought he knew but little about cutting timber, and would soon have a rotten vessel. Eighteen years after, said he, I saw the same vessel opened. Her timbers were then sound, and in good condition. Yours, &c. AN OLD MAN.

#### SCIENCE.

It would require no very prolific mind to fill column after column, of arguments and examples illustrative of the advantage which that farmer possesses, the chambers of whose mind are richly furnished with the treasures of human knowledge. He who is best acquainted with the principles of mechanical science, can cause his work to be done with less expense of muscular power, than he who pays no attention to the improvements of the day. By such a knowledge of Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Botany, as every young man of ordinary endowments may acquire for himself, the practical farmer may know what crops, or rotation of crops, are best adapted to his particular soils,—What manures or mixtures are required by each to maintain or increase their fertility,—and may know in what combinations, or modes, he may feed his roots, grains, grasses, &c. to his stock, in order to derive the greatest amount of milk, beef, pork, &c., from the same quantity of produce. He who is most deeply versed in the yet obscure science of Meteorology, can most judiciously time his work to meet the changes of weather. And he who is the most learned in the sciences of Physiology, and Zoology, is not only the best qualified to follow such habits of business—to adopt such modes of living, in regard to diet, regimen, mental and physical exercise, &c. as will best promote his health, happiness, and welfare; but he is also enabled to choose, and produce such varieties of sheep, cattle, horses, &c. as are the most useful, pleasant, and profitable—to take such measures as will most successfully promote their health, worth, and activity, and most rapidly advance the fattening process of hogs, cattle, &c., when required.—He is also, as a matter of course, most familiar with the nature, habits, &c., of the various worms and insects, whose ravages so often blast the fond hopes of the sanguine cultivator.

It is the common and natural tendency of every well conducted course of study, to ennoble, expand, and invigorate every intellectual faculty, to increase our thirst for knowledge—to augment our capacity for the attainment of it—to chasten and improve our literary taste—and as an inseparable consequence—to enlarge our sphere of usefulness, and rational enjoyment.—With such a view before our minds, let us as farmers, and as citizens, be encouraged to active intellectual exertion.—Let us



take up one branch of science after another, and proceed with alacrity and with a firm assurance that our progress will be in a direct ratio to the force of our application, and although we cannot all stand on the towering summit of the temple of natural science, let us cherish a laudable zeal and aspire to reach a respectable elevation. If we cannot quaff to luscious repletion from the sparkling cup of erudition, let us at least sip freely and constantly from her golden goblet. Although we cannot fathom the profound wisdom of the Almighty sovereign of the universe, let us investigate with all our powers of penetration, some of the admirable and infallible laws by which his works are governed, and by which a vast quantity of matter is doomed to a continual series of harmonious changes. A thorough knowledge of the laws of nature, displays the Founder of these laws, in all the profundity of his unsearchable wisdom—and in all of his infinite beneficence.—*Wisconsin Cultivator*.

### Summary

#### FOREIGN.

Beamen another Canadian rebel, has been sentenced to be hung.

A very extraordinary document has been published in England being the copy of a Diplomatic Paper, taken at St. Petersburg in 1836, containing the development of a plan for the division of France. The editor of the Journal of Commerce regards it as an "unquestionable hoax."

The Governor of the Island of Porto Rico has been assassinated. Two hundred and fifty of the inhabitants have been arrested.

**THE THAMES TUNNEL.**—There appears to be an unexpected obstacle to the immediate completion of the Thames Tunnel, and it is by no means impossible that the Bunker Hill Monument may be finished first. Mr. Walker, a distinguished Engineer, has recently at the instance of the Government made a report on this great undertaking. He is decidedly of opinion that it would be imprudent to carry on the excavation farther without adopting some plan for giving greater solidity to the bottom of the river, between the Middlesex shore and the point which the shield has now reached. The ground under this part of the river is composed of materials so loose, that it would be an incalculable expense, as well as a dangerous experiment, to proceed further with the shield under present circumstances. Mr. Walker recommends that two rows of close piles should be driven into the bed of the river, one row on each side of the line of the tunnel, so that the tops of the piles shall be as high as the tide at low water, and that the space between the rows, after having been emptied of the earth, sand, &c. shall be filled with clay. A considerable time must then be allowed for solidification, after which the work may be resumed with every prospect of success. The expense of the piling Mr. Walker estimates at £10,000.—*Boston Mercantile Journal*.

**WEST INDIES.**—In presenting the following intelligence, we wish to premise, that it is our intention to let the question of *abolition*, as it is now presented before the American public, to stand or fall according to its own merits. Whatever our individual views or feelings may be, the columns of our paper are not the appropriate place to let them appear. We must introduce nothing, which will in any way interfere with the great object we have in view, the promotion of the cause of *Temperance*. On one subject alone may we show the partisan. We profess to belong to the *TEE-TOTAL PARTY*; and the interests of that party, we shall labor, by all fair and honorable means to promote. On other subjects, we shall simply state facts; and our aim will be to state only such as are well authenticated.—Whatever the feelings of our readers may be, on the subject of abolition, it cannot be otherwise than that they should feel a deep interest in the result of the great experiment, that is going forward in the British West Indies. We have thought proper to make these remarks from having been told that some individuals have refused to subscribe for our paper, on account of the article on this subject contained in the first number. This is really being a *little too sensitive*.

From the N. Y. Express.

Later from Jamaica.

We are indebted to Capt. Meade, of packet ship John W. Carter, for files of Jamaica papers to the 13th ult., now made more than ever interesting by the experiment going on in the British West Indies. Our Correspondent at Jamaica says, "The newspapers I send you will give you a better account how happily the 1st of August passed off in such quietness. I am glad to state that the place remains quiet, except the country, and there are no disturbances, only disputes about the rates of wages."

The Jamaica Despatch *per contra*, insists that the island is almost in a revolutionary state. On some of the plantations, the negroes have refused to work unless the rate of wages is advanced to 2s. 6d. The Despatch particularises several plantations on which it alleges troubles exist, but there is an evident attempt to magnify them, as on this subject, the whites of Jamaica have already formed two parties. The Despatch denounces "the Baptist parsons," who are stimulating the negroes to stand out for higher wages.

In some of the colonies, the rate of wages fixed on are as follows:—1st class, 8d. per day, 2d, 5d. and 3d., with the following allowances:—the use of their houses rent free, and medical attendance—1st class, half an acre of land, 2d and 3d classes, quarter of an acre."

From the Jamaica Morning Journal, Aug. 2, 1838.

In this city the day has passed off in the way in which such a day ought to pass off. With glad hearts and joyful lips, the people have crowded the temples of the living God, and poured out their praises and thanksgivings for the great benefits they had received at the hands of a beneficent Providence. That they will continue to deport themselves as dutiful subjects, and good men and women, we have no doubt. From the country we wait with anxious hopes to hear that every thing has gone off with the same peace, and quiet, and order, and regularity which have prevailed here, and especially that the people have returned to the labor, and are giving general satisfaction. We hope to be able, after a time, to congratulate the philanthropists of Great Britain, the planters of Jamaica, the advocates of immediate emancipation in the United States of America, France, and otherwise, and the free peasantry of Jamaica, upon the success of a measure pregnant with so many blessings to so great a number of our fellow-citizens.

The same Aug. 7.

In Kingston, no difference is perceptible, and the whole matter appears like a dream, and will continue so until Saturday night comes, and wages are to be paid. Those who have employed free laborers hitherto will experience no inconvenience, and certainly will not be reminded of the change which has taken place by having to "shell out" more of the "blunts" than usual. We are all satisfied with the manner in which things have gone off in this city and its neighborhood, but desire to know what the result is in other parts of the island.

The same, Aug. 10.

The post has arrived and brought us intelligence from various parts of the island, of the manner in which the first of August has passed off. As was expected, all was quiet and peaceable, and there was less of noisy mirth than might reasonably have been anticipated on such an occasion.

#### DOMESTIC.

**NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.**—Gov. KENT has appointed John G. Deane of Ellsworth, M. P. Norton of Canaan, and James Irish of Gorham, Commissioners to survey the North Eastern Boundary line of the State, agreeably to the Treaty of 1783. The appointment is made in compliance with a resolve passed at the last session of our legislature. What is to grow out of this movement, time must determine, and probably will determine soon.

#### THE ELECTION.

Nothing usually looks so attractive to a large portion of readers, immediately after an election, as a list of votes, detailing the results in every town,

and giving opportunity to compare the present with the past, and calculate the result of the whole canvass. Our narrow limits, however, will not admit of such details, and we must content ourselves with stating, that from the best sources of information within our reach, the probability is, that the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected, and that the political complexion of the two houses will correspond.—The vote, so far as heard from, is unusually full; and the whole strength of the respective parties has probably been brought into the field.

Maine Temperance Gazette.

**SILK IN NORTHAMPTON.** A Correspondent of the Northampton Gazette, in noticing an article in the Express about Silk Culture in the village of Flushing (L.I.) says:

In Northampton, Mass., worms have this year been fed altogether on other varieties than the *Multicaulis*. The Canton, Alpine and Asiatic, have been used exclusively. None of the *Morus Multicaulis* or *Morus Expansa* have been used for feeding worms, nor are either used in China, and very seldom in France or Italy, for that purpose. The *Morus Expansa* is nothing more or less than the common Roman Mulberry, incapable of being multiplied by layers. Instead of considering the *Multicaulis* and *Expansa* as superior to all others, we rate them as belonging to the inferior class in value. Respecting the *Broosa* and *Dandolo*, they are cultivated for sale merely. The *Dandolo* is not the Chinese alluded to, nor is the Canton to be named with the Italian White. The Canton, Alpine and Asiatic, are certainly the most hardy and valuable trees for feeding worms. The Canton spoken of is the same used by the Chinese, and the cocoons therefrom are more brilliant than from the White.

Two farmers in Wales, in this State have tried the experiments of smoking their fields of wheat with tobacco, during the evening hours, in which the fly, improperly called the weevil, usually works. The wheat was preserved, while the adjoining field was injured. Let those, who will smoke, place themselves on the windward side of a wheat field, and they will smoke to some purpose.

A correspondent of the Worcester Spy, who is a Graduate of the Medical school in Philadelphia, and a contributor to the first medical periodical in the country, states that several physicians of the respectability in London are performing wonders by means of *animal magnetism*.

**Food for the Naturalists.** The enterprising proprietor of the Museum has added another curiosity to his rare collection, which he calls a *Prock*. This animal is nearly the size of a mule, its skin striped like that of a zebra, which it much resembles, except that its legs are shorter and thicker; its head is similar to that of a rhinoceros, and has a horn on its nose about seven inches long. The *Prock*, we understand, was killed beyond the Rocky Mountains; and it is said to be the first ever exhibited.—*St. Louis Bulletin*.

**Revolt of Sea.** The N. Y. Gazette says that the whale ship, John and Edward, of New London, arrived at New London, on Wednesday last, with 1500 barrels of oil, from a whaling cruise, having been obliged to return with half a cargo in consequence of the mutiny of the crew. Sixteen of the hands have been six months in irons, Capt. Bailey having succeeded in quelling the mutiny by the spirited measures taken by himself and his officers, and the faithful portion of his men. The mutineers were put on board a pilot boat and sent to New Haven immediately upon the arrival of the ship at New London.

**Conscience Stricken.** Messrs. J. Bigelow & Co. jewellers and watchmakers, Boston, received a letter through the post office last week, containing \$75—but no signature or word of explanation.

There are in Texas, twenty Methodist societies and three hundred and twenty preachers, including six elders and three exhorters. One of their missionaries—the Rev. R. Alexander—has during the past year traveled, in the course of his circuit, twenty-two hundred miles through swamp and pre-



rie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out, exposed to every privation and inclemency.

## ITEMS.

While a colored boy was bathing in company with some others near Cincinnati, a tall genteel person with whiskers come along, and enticed him, by the offer of money, to go to another place, and has not since been heard of. It is presumed that he has been kidnapped.

The enterprize is about to be attempted of building a rail road from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico.

More wheat has been sown in Northampton Mass., the past season, than in ten previous years, and the crop has "come in famously."

There will soon be an unbroken chain of rail road communication from New York to Washington.

The Rev. J. H. Gallandet, formerly principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, has been appointed chaplain to the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane. The employment of chaplains for these institutions is a new measure, and is found to have a very salutary influence on the minds of the inmates.

The Ohio river is so low as almost entirely to stop steam navigation.

Much counterfeit coin is said to be in circulation.

The upper rail road from Boston towards Maine under contract as far as Exeter; and it is expected will soon be continued both to Portsmouth and to Great Falls. On the other hand it is expected that the whole lower route, from Boston to Newburyport, through Salem will be ready for passengers by fall of 1839.

It is said a discovery has been made at Pittsburg, whereby type can be manufactured 50 per cent cheaper than at present.

The Editor of the Baltimore Chronicle, since the successful experiment to navigate the Atlantic by steam, seems to be calculating with much confidence, that within ten years we shall have a daily mail from Liverpool.

Two families have lately been murdered in Florida by the Indians.

Three thousand visitors at Saratoga!—Nineteen hundred arrivals in one week.

Pa. has been visited by a destructive tornado.

The wood depository of Yale College was lately burned by fire, threatening destruction to all the large edifices; probably by design.

The ears of corn have been plucked in Newington, N. H., seventy-two days after planting.

Bees are finding purchasers again, and Lynn, of Mass., is reviving.

Three steam boats have been sunk in the Mississippi in one week,—two of them by collision with each other.

Calley, (whig) has been elected Governor of Carolina, by a majority of about 14,000.—A majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Recent elections in Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi and Illinois, show but little change in the political character of those States since 1836.

Recent accounts are more favorable with respect to the corn crop in Maryland and Virginia.

A man in Ohio, when on a hunting excursion, fired a shaking among the bushes, fired, as he said, at a deer. On coming up to the spot, he found it was his own daughter, who was hunting for cows! The ball had passed completely through her head, and she died in a few moments.

Two men have been transported from Bristol, England, Ohio, in just one month.

"Stranger's fever" has made its appearance in Boston, S. C.

A man at the white sulphur springs, lately drew a table, and shot another visitor dead on the spot.

Thos. P. Moore, has made a ruffian like attempt, tho' an unsuccessful one, to assassinate the editor of the Louisville Journal. These are some of the deeds of violence, which are all too common occurring at the South.

Three sisters, aged 93, 90, and 87, met lately at Andover, Mass., not having seen each other for thirty years.

Much excitement has prevailed in New-York, respecting the arrest and abduction of the captain and mate of the French ship *Alexandre*, through the agency of the French Consul and Vice Consul, on the ground of their being deserters. The Consul contends that they voluntarily surrendered themselves; while others say that their surrender was far from voluntary; and that the transaction involves a gross outrage upon our laws, and contempt for our constituted authorities.

A romantic story is told in the papers of an "engagement" formed by a gentleman and lady, who spent several days together upon a small fragment of the wreck of the *Pulaski*, driven about at the mercy of the waves, with nothing to eat and drink, and exposed to the fierce rays of an almost vertical sun. The engagement has been renewed and confirmed on *terra firma*. The gentleman felt it his duty to inform the lady, that he had lost his all in the wreck, and must depend wholly in future, on his own exertions. She replied that she was happy to say she had enough for both. She is said to be worth \$200,000.

There are symptoms of approaching difficulties with the Indians of the west, and there are still serious troubles with the Florida Indians.

An eclipse of the sun occurs on the 18th instant, which will be annular in most of the middle and western States.

A disgraceful outrage has been committed on a colored congregation in Baltimore, by a company of boys from 12 to 18 years of age. The assembly was assailed by brickbats and other missiles, and all were obliged to escape for their lives. Many were injured, though none dangerously.

The stumpage of five townships of our public lands has been sold lately by our Land Agent, at prices, which are considered very encouraging to the owners of timber lands.

Mr. Alonzo Sylvester of Livermore was killed by lightning on the 30th ult. Dea. Wm. Saunders who stood near, was struck down, and it was 15 or 20 minutes before signs of life were discovered.

Talleyrand once worked on a small farm near Albany, and peddled butter and eggs to the inhabitants of that city.

All kinds of depravity seem to be practiced at the present day. Physicians complain that drugs are so adulterated, that their effects cannot be relied on.

An arrangement has been completed by Gen. Scott with the chiefs of the Cherokees, by which the chiefs have undertaken to conduct the removal of the residue of the nation to their new home in the west. They are to remove in detachments of about 100, a few days to elapse between the removal of each detachment. They are allowed sixty-five dollars per head for the removal.

A serious riot took place at Galena, Missouri, after the close of the polls at the late election. Foreigners were chiefly concerned in it.

The city of Hudson will be greatly improved in consequence of the late fire. The burnt district has been taken possession of by the city corporation, and will be converted into a public square, where one was very much needed.

The Cedron nut, which grows at Bogota, if recent statements are true, must possess very wonderful properties. It is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of all poisonous reptiles. Guarded by its remedial power, the nations penetrate the forest without the least apprehension of danger.

It is stated that a physician has discovered that any mineral acid, applied to the wound occasioned by the bite of a rabid animal, will decompose the poisonous saliva, and prevent hydrophobia. The application should doubtless be made immediately, or the poison will soon enter the system, and set all remedies at defiance.

W. L. Savage has resigned his seat in the legislature of Virginia, being disqualified for the place in consequence of having been concerned in a challenge.

It is estimated that the amount stolen from drunken men in the city of New York, would not amount to less than \$20,000 a year. Scarce a morning passes without hearing the name of some prisoner arrested for robbery of this sort.

The sick are all taking Goelick's Matchless Sanative, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

## MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Tappan, of Augusta, Rev. Benjamin Tappan, of Hampden, to Miss Delia, daughter of Williams Emmons, Esq. of this town.

In New Sharon, Mr. Ira Thing, of Mt. Vernon, to Miss Martha Ann Russ of the former place.

## DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday last, Thomas Henry, youngest child of Mr. Charles Kimball, aged 15 months and 21 days.

In Albion, Hon. Enoch Farnham.

In Canton, on the 18th ult., of quick consumption, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Elkanah Leonard, aged 34.

In Plymouth, Mass., Charles Field, M. D., aged 34. Dr. Field was a native of North Yarmouth, Me.

In this town, on Friday last, Harriet Cheney daughter of Daniel Wadsworth, aged 2 years.

## KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY.

The members of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society are notified that their meeting was adjourned to the morning of the day of their annual Cattle Show and Fair, (Oct. 10th,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

S. WEBB,

Recording Sec'y.

Winthrop, Sept. 7, 1838.

32.

## MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 GENUINE Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of Mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wake-man, at the office of the American Institute, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Co.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.

Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.

Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838.

32

## GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors West of G. C. Childs' store, where he keeps a very large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New York White and Blue Marble and Quincy Slate Stone, and Harvard slate from Massachusetts, &c. &c., he would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 9 or 1200 feet of stone,—one large lot I have just received, and have paid an extra price for it, some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian white Marble,—also his prices and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop is in sight of Market Square. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B.—He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put them as low as at Augusta, he intends to be at Waterville the 25th of every month, and at Winthrop the 7th of every month. 32



## POETRY.

## FEMALE CHRISTIAN.

I ask'd her when in beauty dressed,  
When youthful hope inspired her breast,  
Where dwells he whom thou lovest best?  
She said—in Heaven.

I ask'd her when she fondly prest  
Her smiling infant to her breast,  
Where dwells he whom thou lovest best?  
She said—in Heaven.

I ask'd her when her bloom was lost,  
When all her earthly hopes were crost,  
Where dwells he whom thou lovest best?  
She said—in Heaven.

I ask'd her in the dying gloom,  
Who is the brightest loveliest one?  
'Tis God, she cried, my God alone;  
And went—to Heaven.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but, depend upon it, is excellent sense. It is an old saying that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a man is ruined entirely by it.

Many a man goes into a store for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money, but buys on credit. Foolish man? Pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article, bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power.

A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you do not really want. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say, "I owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless—daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time, when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant enough to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy; the purchaser on credit, is dunned—sued; and many an hour made wretched by their folly and independence.

Old Roberts presents the compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions will direct.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your PRINTER, your blacksmith, or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received all the benefit of.

How happy the man who owes not a pound,  
But lays up his fifty each year that comes round;  
He fears neither constable, sheriff, nor dun:  
To bank or to justice has never to run.  
His cellar well filled, and his pantry well stor'd,  
He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord;  
Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,  
Pay off what you owe, and keep out of debt.

## SCHOOLS AND PENITENTIARIES.

[From Mr. Cousin's work on the state of education in Holland, translated by L. Horner, London, 1838.]

I was surprised to learn, that this central prison for boys, the only one in all Holland, did not then contain more than from sixty to eighty prisoners; so that, adding seventy, who were expected from a depot at Leyden, there were, at most, only 150, out of a population of 2,500,000! To find a solution of this phenomenon, I had only to reflect upon the excellent schools I had everywhere met with. The charges upon the towns for the support of schools produce then this result, that there are fewer offences and fewer crimes; and consequently less to pay for police, and for the prevention and punishment of crime. In Rotterdam, a commercial town, of nearly 100,000 inhabitants filled with merchandise, and where the number of canals and bridges afford great facilities to depredators; robberies are rare, and burglaries, accompanied by acts of violence, so much so, that the gentleman who accompanied us, assured me, that it would be very difficult for them

to mention any. It is with grief that I contemplate the mistaken zeal, the illogical reasoning of certain philanthropists, and even of certain governments, who bestow so much pains upon prisons, and neglect schools: they allow crime to spring up, and vicious habits to take root, by the utter neglect of all moral training, and of all education in children; and when crime is grown and is strong, and full of life, they attempt to cope with it; they try to subdue it by the terror of punishment, or to mitigate it in some degree, by gentleness and kindness. After having exhausted all their resources both of thought and of money, they are astonished to find that their efforts are vain; and why? because all they do, is in direct opposition to common sense. To correct is very important, but to prevent is far more so.—The seeds of morality and of piety must be early sown in the heart of the child, in order that they may be found again, and be made to shoot forth in the breast of the man, whom adverse circumstances may have brought under the avenging hand of the law. To educate the people, is the necessary foundation of all good prison discipline.

**STRONG FACTS IN REGARD TO HORSE RACING.**—Races, it is said, improve the breed of horses. And what if they did, if they degrade the breed of men. But I doubt the truth of the position.—Some few standing and stubborn facts are on the other side. I never heard of races in Arabia, yet the best horses and the best blood in the world are there. The great racing stock of England and America came from the blood of the Godolphin Arabian. There are no races in New England, yet the New England horses are worth in this country from fifty to a hundred per cent more than Southern horses. The horses for the plough, dray, saddle, stage coach, or gig, in New England, would bring under the hammer far higher prices in racing sections of the country, than their own horses. Racing only improves the breed of race horses. I was told in Virginia, by the stage drivers, that their best horses were brought from Vermont and New Hampshire—the Green Mountain horses are the best in the country for symmetry, strength, fleetness, and endurance. Yet there is no racing in New England. Racing, then, is surely not essential to make good horses.—*Louisville (Ky.) City Gazette.*

**COMBINATION AND MURDER.**—A sparrow finding a nest that a martin had just built standing very convenient for him, possessed himself of it.—The martin, seeing the usurper in her house, called for help to expel him; a thousand martins came full speed and attacked the sparrow, but the latter, being covered on every side, and presenting only his large beak at the entrance of his nest, was invulnerable, and made the boldest of them who durst approach him repent of his temerity. After a quarter of an hour's combat, all the martins disappeared. The sparrow thought he had got the better; and the spectators judged that the martins had abandoned their undertaking. Not in the least. Immediately they returned to the charge; and each having procured a little of that tempered earth with which they make their nests, they all at once fell upon the sparrow and inclosed him in the nest to perish there, though they could not drive him thence.—*Bushnan's Phi. of Instinct and Reason.*

**SECRETS OF HEALTH.**—With regard to exercise, judge between the two following extremes:—A fox hunter may get drunk every night in the year, and yet live to an old age; but then he is all exercise, and no thought. A sedentary scholar shall not be able to get drunk once a year with impunity; but then he is all thought and no exercise. Now the great object is neither to get drunk, nor be all exercise, nor to be all thought; but to enjoy our pleasures with a sprightly reason. The four ordinary secrets of human life are—early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the rising from the table with the stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrows in spite of these, but they will be less with them, and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.

## WANTED,

A BOY, from fourteen to sixteen years of age—used to work—and of steady habits, as an Apprentice to the Stone Cutting business.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.  
Hallowell, Aug. 22, 1838.

## GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomasston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

ALSO, His work may be found at Gardiner Readfield Corner, Farmington Hill, and at Wilton Upper Mills. At each place a good lot of stock on hand, and all work in his line furnished.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.  
Hallowell, Sept. 2, 1837.

## LOST.

Strayed from the subscriber on the 14th inst., a Brown Mare, rather small size, thick set, short dock, small sprig tail, small mane and one white hind foot. Trots and paces, mixed gait; sprightly traveler. Whoever will return her, or drop me a line, shall be rewarded.

DANIEL McDUFFIE  
Winthrop, Aug. 24th, 1838.

## BEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-two boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two bees and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

EBENEZER BEARD.  
New Sharon, March, 1838.

## SHINGLE MILLS.

The subscriber offers to the public, Shingle Machines, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass. which he can safely say, are superior to any ever built in the New-England States; and will furnish them to purchasers on short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALLE  
Gardiner, Me., March 1, 1838.

## Hay---Hay.

The subscriber wishes to purchase Four Hundred red Tons English Hay.  
A. H. HOWARD  
Hallowell, August 6, 1838.

## NOTICE.

## STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURY OFFICE,  
AUGUSTA, August 27, 1838.

I hereby give notice, that all the Notes for Debt on Wheat, &c., held by the several Towns against the State, bearing date March 12, 1838, payable March 12, 1839, will be paid on presentation to this office. The Treasurers of the respective Towns may forward their notes by mail or personal conveyance, for which checks will be readily given, viz: For the Counties of York, Cumberland and Oxford, on Portland.

For the Counties of Penobscot, Waldo, and Hancock, on Bangor.

For the Counties of Kennebec, Lincoln, Somerset, on Augusta and Hallowell.

For the County of Washington, on Calais. Further notice is hereby given, that all notes dated and payable as above, which have been posed of by the Towns, and are now held by individuals or corporations, will be paid in the month of October next of which notice will be given after.

J. B. CAHOON, Treasurer.